

Jordan Times

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جردين تايمز لوجية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الرأي"

Road crash creates Jewish split

TEL AVIV, July 2 (APF). — A road crash last night has heightened tension between religious and non-religious Jews here and threatens to increase criticism of Prime Minister Menachem Begin for making concessions to the religious parties in his coalition cabinet. A car crashed into a barricade keeping cars out of a street in a Tel Aviv suburb on the Jewish Sabbath today. The driver was killed and a passenger critically injured. The leftist "Sheili" and "Cratz" parties complained that the suburb's city hall was dominated by religious Jews, and have demanded that parliament debate the crash. Erection of the barricade caused rioting last night before the accident.

W. Bankers stage standstill against torture of prisoners

TEL AVIV, July 2 (R). — Residents of most towns on the occupied West Bank staged a minute's standstill at midday today to protest against the conditions under which Arabs are imprisoned in Israeli jails. Arab nationalists had called for today to be observed as "The Day of the Prisoner." Reports have been published in the foreign press recently alleging Israeli ill-treatment and torture of Arabs imprisoned for guerrilla activity. Israel has denied the charges.

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Khleifawi, Badran brief King on progress of Higher Committee

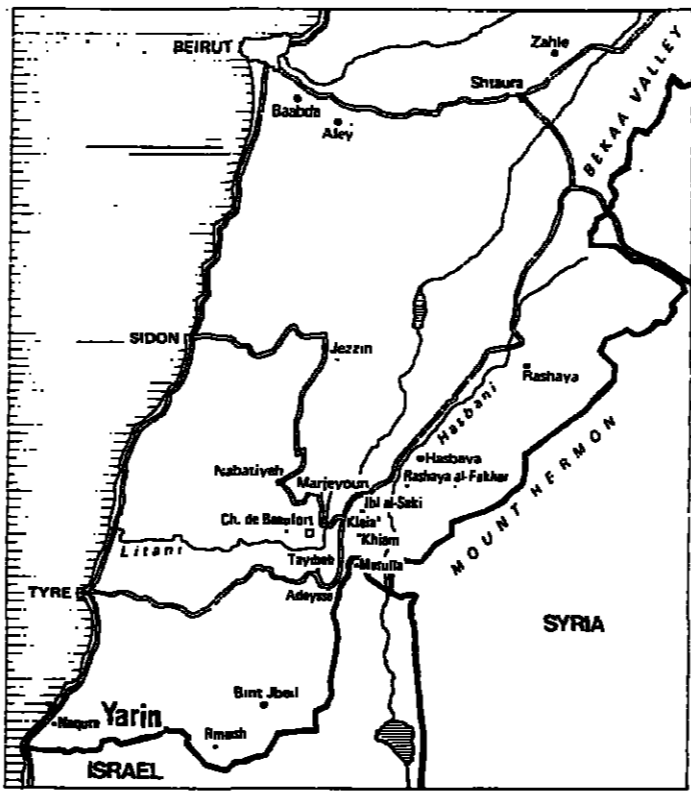
AMMAN, (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday discussed the present Middle East and Arab situations with Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi. Gen. Khleifawi heads the Syrian side of the Joint Higher Committee on coordination between Jordan and Syria. Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who heads the Jordanian side, and committee members attended the meeting. The two prime ministers briefed the King on the committee's progress.

The joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee had resumed its meetings at the Prime Ministry Saturday morning under the joint chairmanship of Premier Badran and Gen. Khleifawi. A review was made of work of committees dealing with development and planning, customs and industrial, agricultural and economic coordination. The Higher Committee decided to set up a joint body to study the economic and financial feasibility of joint projects.

Lebanese C-in-C consults King

AMMAN, (R). — Lebanese army commander, Brig. Victor Khoury, conferred with His Majesty King Hussein here Saturday.

The meeting was attended by Lt.-Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. Official sources said the brigadier discussed with King Hussein the situation in Lebanon, especially in the south, where fighting rages between rightwing Lebanese forces and the leftist-Palestinian alliance. Brig. Khoury arrived in Amman earlier in the day accompanied by a team of senior army officers at the invitation of Lt.-Gen. Zaid Ibn Shaker.



Palestinians report Israeli-rightist attack in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 2 (R). — A joint force of Israelis and Lebanese rightists today stormed the Lebanese border village of Yarin in a battle which could be the prelude to a major rightist offensive on southern Lebanon's civil war fronts, Palestinian officials said. They said they feared that the attack on Yarin, just 1,200 metres north of the border with Israel on a strategic east-west road, was a feint operation. This could be aimed at reflecting attention from the more important front between a rightist-held enclave and leftist-Palestinian strongholds north of the village, they said. There were conflicting reports on the battle, the first to result in a change of positions since a major leftist-Palestinian offensive last April resulted in the capture of the strategic towns of Taibeh and Khiam. Eyewitnesses reported that only Israeli forces, backed by three armoured personnel carriers, were involved in capturing the leftist-held village. The reports said Israeli helicopters were seen landing on the stark hills overlooking Yarin. The Palestinian news agency Wafa reported that Israeli troops and rightwing militia-men, supported by eight tanks, captured Yarin after a three-pronged attack from the rightist-held village of Alma Al Shazab to the west, Marwabin to the east, and the Israeli settlement of Zarit in the south. Travellers from the area said two of seven people wounded in the attack had died after being taken to the southern port of Tyre, held by Palestinian commandos and Lebanese leftist-

A report by the Palestinian news agency Wafa that the militia attack had been assisted by Israeli forces was earlier described by Israeli military sources as "absolute fantasy." A rightwinger who said he had been in today's fighting in the village said the Palestinians had sustained many casualties. He said the rightist forces had captured large quantities of weapons and ammunition abandoned by the retreating Palestinian and leaving forces. The capture of Yarin by the rightists would place almost the entire east-west road running parallel with the barbed wire fence which forms Lebanon's border with Israel under rightwing control. Palestinian officials said the thrust in the south could signal a major offensive by the rightists there. Travellers from the south reported intermittent artillery duels between the rightist-held enclave there and Palestinian gunners facing them in the towns of Ibi Al Saqi and Khiam. There were indications that both sides in the south were bracing themselves for a round of all-out fighting. Informed rightwing sources said earlier this week that Maj. Saad Haddad, commander of rightwing troops in the enclave, had twice in the last 10 days asked army headquarters in Beirut for permission to attack the Israeli military forces.

But the sources said, his signals drew no response. Maj. Haddad describes himself as a loyal Lebanese army officer but is not recognised by army commander Victor Khoury and his aides who face the arduous task of rebuilding the armed forces. According to reliable diplomatic sources here, Maj. Haddad's troops have been moving in and out of the border village of Kfar Shouba through Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. The Israelis last month carried a new road into the southwestern slope of Mount Hermon, just above Kfar Shouba and well inside Lebanese territory. Diplomatic sources said Israeli sappers had not completed laying tarmac on the road, six metres wide and solid enough to take tanks. Kfar Shouba lies eight kms. east of Khiam. A simultaneous rightwing push from there and the rightist enclave would apply a vice to the Palestinians and their leftist allies.

Sharon eyes blueprint to settle 150,000 Israelis, build 5 cities in W. Bank

TEL AVIV, July 2 (R). — A plan to build five large Jewish cities in the occupied West Bank and settle 150,000 people in the area is being studied by the Israeli Minister of Agriculture, Ariel Sharon. Mr. Sharon, who heads the ministerial settlement committee which decides on the establishment of Jewish villages said today on Israel Radio that the plan has not yet been discussed by the government and no decision has been taken on it. The rightwing Likud bloc which heads the government supports Jewish settlement of the West Bank.

The latest plan was drawn up by Likud experts and presented to Mr. Sharon yesterday. The plan envisages urban centres in various parts of the West Bank and linked by a network of fast motorways with Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. But Jewish Agency settlement department experts, who have seen the plan, say it is unlikely to succeed for lack of settlers. Immediately after his general election victory in May, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said his government favoured new settlements in the occupied areas. But he has made no further statements on the issue in the run-up to his meeting with President Carter in Washington this month. The four-year plan also includes 43 agricultural and industrial settlements in the occupied territories, the West Bank, Sinai and the Golan Heights in addition to 30 approved by the former Labour government before its election defeat. Since the end of the 1967 war Israel has established 77 Jewish settlements in the occupied areas. But Likud may withdraw from part of West Bank. Mr. Shmuel Katz, Mr. Begin's special adviser for propaganda indicated last night that the Likud government may be softening its stand on possible withdrawals from the West Bank in the framework of a peace agreement with Jordan. Likud has so far expressed outright opposition to any concessions in the area. Mr. Katz, who has just returned from a tour of the United States said that "Samaria and Judea" (West Bank) were part of the historical homeland of the Jewish people. However, if the Arabs were to agree to a full peace with Israel and grant it proper recognition, Israel might be ready for unilateral action on withdrawal from some of the land which belongs to it by historic right, Mr. Katz said in a television interview. It was the first such statement by a high-ranking Likud official and was interpreted by Israeli commentators as a possible signal to the United States that Mr. Begin might not be altogether inflexible.

Sadat rules out normalisation of relations with Israel as "unnatural"

BEIRUT, July 2 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said the Arabs could not accept diplomatic or trade relations with Israel as part of an overall Middle East settlement, according to a Lebanese magazine. The weekly Al Usbu' Al Arabi said the Egyptian leader stated this when he met President Carter in Washington last March for talks on the Middle East problem. The magazine quoted President Sadat as saying in an interview that he had pointed out to the U.S. leader "If we resurrect the Prophet Mohammed and Christ together to persuade any Arab, Moslem or Christian to open the borders with Israel they will not be able to do so."

"After 29 years, four wars and rivers of blood, massacres, hatred and mobilisation everywhere it (Israel) surprised us with a call for open borders," he said. He added that such a call was "unnatural" and totally rejected. President Sadat said he had reiterated to the U.S. leader that the establishment of a Palestinian state was inevitable since this — not Sinai or the Golan Heights — represented the "crux of the problem for which we are working."

Such a state should be formed of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and formally linked to Jordan, he added. The Egyptian leader also said the U.S. was fully responsible for Israel's existence and survival. "So America is also 100 per cent responsible for peace in the Middle East."

"We reject the concept that the U.S. can only be a catalyst," he added. However, the president said, the U.S. leaders' peace-making efforts should be given "a full and genuine chance as well as enough time."

In reply to a question, President Sadat said that "if Israel introduces atomic weapons to the region it will have to bear responsibility for this because we deal with such a situation."

Even if half-a-million Egyptians perish as a result of the use of Israeli atomic weapons, we still can withstand this. But Israel will never be able to replenish the loss of half-a-million dead that I will inflict on it with what I am preparing in retaliation," he added.

Senator Javits starts Middle East tour with consultations in Israel

TEL AVIV, July 2 (R). — U.S. Senator Jacob Javits arrived here today for a four-day visit for talks with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin and other Israeli leaders before going on to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria on a Middle East fact-finding tour. Speaking to journalists when he arrived, Senator Javits, a Republican, expressed satisfaction at President Carter's decision to stop commenting on specific aspects of the Middle East situation until after the visit to Washington by Mr. Begin later this month. "These declarations have only increased Arab illusions and Israeli concerns," said the senator, an influential member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. President Carter at a news conference on June 30 said he believed his administration's position on the Middle East had been adequately discussed. "It is important in the next three weeks we refrain from additional comments on specifics," he said. Senator Javits said today: "I have complete faith in President Carter's intentions for the Middle East and we all agree that peace in the area must be achieved quickly, though there are differences of opinion on how this can be done."

The senator expressed hope that there would be no confrontation between the president and Congress over the Middle East, bearing in mind a declaration signed last week by nine pro-Israeli senators supporting the president's Middle East policy. Since then Republican leaders in the Senate and House of Representatives have criticised publication of a statement last Monday by the State Department calling for Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories as part of a settlement. Senator Javits said U.S. commitments to Israel had remained unchanged, and American economic and military aid was continuing as before. He will have talks with the ministers of finance, foreign affairs and defence, as well as former Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Prof. Yigael Yadin, head of the Democratic Movement for Change.

But Africa had preferred to remain silent, which he said was "immoral". Naming both the Soviet Union and the United States, he said it was a violation of the OAU charter to have military pacts with extra-continental powers, or military bases on African soil. Both President Bongo and President Nimeiri stressed the need to concentrate on achieving majority rule in Southern Africa, while Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny defended his contacts with white South African leaders. He said he had always opposed apartheid, but that did not mean Africans should not try to change the views of the whites. He also said the efforts of Western powers to achieve a peaceful settlement over Namibia (South West Africa) was important as a first step. The president of Sierra Leone, Mr. Siaka Stevens, told the assembly that "all acts of interference in member states constitute an act of aggression."

He and other African leaders urged greater efforts to promote African economic development and the creation of a new international economic order.

He said the last stages of the decolonisation process in Africa were "proving to be the most difficult and are fraught with great dangers."

"I can only voice the hope now that next year at this time we will be able to take satisfaction in the steps taken towards the removal once and for all of these dangers to peace and international security," he said. NIMEIRI CRITICISES SOVIET UNION

Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri warned against the exchange of one form of imperialism for another, making a thinly veiled reference to the Soviet Union when he said "The new social imperialism will only turn the continent into an arena of international conflict."

Spain grapples with public enemy no. 1: Inflation

MADRID, July 2 (R). — Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez was today trying to form a new cabinet capable of resolving the country's economic crisis which the central bank said required urgent anti-inflation measures. In a key policy speech published today, Governor Jose Manuel Lopez de Letona of the Bank of Spain said the battle against inflation was the country's most pressing problem. Unless a solution was found, foreign creditors could lose confidence in Spain and no attempt to cut down the unemployment rate or the country's foreign debt would succeed, he said. Spain's inflation rate looks likely to reach 30 per cent in 1977, according to the figures for the first six months of the year. Prime Minister Suarez, who won the June 15 elections and has promised to announce his new government on Tuesday, had his third meeting this week with the man expected to be Spain's future economic overlord, Prof. Enrique Gueantes Quintana. Prof. Gueantes Quintana is Spain's foremost taxation expert and one of the 41 senators appointed to the upper house of parliament by King Juan Carlos last month. His task in the new government is expected to be a tax reform capable of ending the corruption that deprived the state of vast sources of revenue under the dictatorship of the late Gen. Franco. Economic problems were generally neglected by the centrist prime minister in his first year in office, when he gave precedence to the political reforms necessary for restoring parliamentary democracy. He is now faced with the prospect of an unpopular austerity programme for which he will need the combined support of the leftwing trade unions and big business.

An interior ministry statement said a full autonomy statute could only be granted by the new parliament elected in general elections last June 15. But a provisional administration would shortly be established taking on some unspecified functions of the government and existing local institutions. The statement was released following talks here this week between Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, winner of the June elections, and Senor Josep Tardellas, president of the Catalan government-in-exile, the Generalitat. Catalonia enjoyed a brief period of home rule in the 1930s during the Second Spanish Republic. It was quashed by the late Gen. Franco when he won the 1936-39 civil war.

Amin drops in on OAU summit as African heads of state try to heal growing rifts

LIBREVILLE, July 2 (R). — President Idi Amin of Uganda, making his first appearance outside his country since a reported assassination attempt last month, flew here today for the opening session of a summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). Although Uganda Radio had reported yesterday that President Amin would not attend the summit, the Ugandan leader arrived about one hour before the summit meeting formally opened in this capital of Gabon. President Amin, dressed in a uniform complete with rows of medals, appeared in good health when he was welcomed at Libreville airport. He later took his seat in the conference hall, where the OAU's 14th summit was opened by host President Omar Bongo.

President Amin was one of 22 heads of state on hand for the summit, which is expected to deal with several disputes among its 49 members. One such dispute — between Chad and the Libyan Jamahiriya — had complicated last-minute preparations for the opening session as delegates were

stalled with contending views over how it should appear on the agenda. Of the 49 members, only Benin — which has differences with the host country — was absent from the meeting. In his opening speech, President Bongo appealed to delegates to make the four-day summit a session of reunion and solidarity. "Let us shake hands over our differences," he said. "We should be able to iron out our differences." The disagreement between Chad and the Libyan Jamahiriya appeared to be settled when Chad head of state Felix Malloum agreed to drop his country's insistence on condemning alleged Libyan aggression in the northern part of his country. But conference sources said the dispute was likely to be raised by Chad in a different forum later in the summit. United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim told the assembly that in the past year "There has been no substantial progress as regards the overall situation in Southern Africa."

He said the last stages of the decolonisation process in Africa were "proving to be the most difficult and are fraught with great dangers."

But Africa had preferred to remain silent, which he said was "immoral". Naming both the Soviet Union and the United States, he said it was a violation of the OAU charter to have military pacts with extra-continental powers, or military bases on African soil.

Both President Bongo and President Nimeiri stressed the need to concentrate on achieving majority rule in Southern Africa, while Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny defended his contacts with white South African leaders. He said he had always opposed apartheid, but that did not mean Africans should not try to change the views of the whites. He also said the efforts of Western powers to achieve a peaceful settlement over Namibia (South West Africa) was important as a first step. The president of Sierra Leone, Mr. Siaka Stevens, told the assembly that "all acts of interference in member states constitute an act of aggression."

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES EARLY CATALAN AUTONOMY

MADRID, July 2 (R). — The Spanish government tonight pledged an early return of autonomy to the heavily industrialised north-east region of Catalonia. An interior ministry statement said a full autonomy statute could only be granted by the new parliament elected in general elections last June 15. But a provisional administration would shortly be established taking on some unspecified functions of the government and existing local institutions. The statement was released following talks here this week between Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, winner of the June elections, and Senor Josep Tardellas, president of the Catalan government-in-exile, the Generalitat. Catalonia enjoyed a brief period of home rule in the 1930s during the Second Spanish Republic. It was quashed by the late Gen. Franco when he won the 1936-39 civil war.

UAE, Saudi oil ministers to meet on price policy

ABU DHABI, July 2 (Agencies) — The oil ministers of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are to meet for talks in Saudi Arabia tomorrow on coordinating their countries' views on oil prices, the UAE News Agency reported today. The agency said UAE Petroleum Minister Mansur Said Al Otaiba would convey a message concerning oil to King Khalid and hold discussions with Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani. The meeting follows this week's decision by nine fellow members of the 13-state Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to scrap plans for a five per cent oil price increase this month. In an interview with an Iranian reporter, Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Nhatyan, UAE ruler, today called for unity of opinions and policies among OPEC states, saying individual interests should be set aside for the benefit of the organisation as a whole. He added that the UAE and Saudi Arabia, through the lower price of their oil, were giving help and financial support to all brothers and friends.

Mr. Borg wins men's singles title at Wimbledon LONDON, July 2 (R). — Bjorn Borg of Sweden won the men's singles title at the Wimbledon tennis championships for the second year in a row here today when he beat Jimmy Connors of the United States 3-6 6-2 6-1 5-7 6-4 in the final.

Chairman quits Rhodesian Front

SALISBURY, July 2 (R). — The chairman of the ruling Rhodesian Front quit the party today and launched a bitter attack on Prime Minister Ian Smith for lack of leadership. Mr. Des Frost, regarded as a rightwinger, accused Mr. Smith of refusing to plan for the country's future and said the prime minister had become "completely bankrupt of ideas."

Mr. Frost's resignation follows the expulsion of 12 rightwingers from the Rhodesian Front for opposing Mr. Smith's policies.

Seychelles settles down after its coup

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies Saturday were concerned with the effects of the EEC summit statement on the Middle East and on American-Israeli relations.

AL DUSTOUR in an editorial entitled "Towards an international Plan for a peaceful settlement" said that the Israeli reaction to the EEC's Middle East statement was expected. Begin expressed his sorrow and reminded the Europeans of the Jewish genocide that had taken place in Europe; the reminder was more of a threat.

The paper added that no doubt the EEC statement has increased the isolation of Israel and the American State Department warning has revealed Israel's hand-line policy. Inspite of this, Israel's ruling biblical mentality persists in refusing peace.

Whether or not the EEC statement was issued in coordination with President Carter's -- as some of the American press claim -- the basis seems to be the same. The basis for peace is agreed upon by the U.S., the nine nation EEC, the USSR and all East European countries. The basis for peace remains that: Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories, the right of Palestinians is reinstated for self-determination and for the creation of an identity and that no land be annexed by force or by the right of conquering.

The paper concluded that since the basis for peace is agreed upon the next stage remains that an international plan be formulated to execute these goals.

The paper said that it is high time that such an international plan be initiated in order that Israel understand that the world will not permit the use of force in the area nor allow the endless state of no war and no peace.

AL RATI said that observers compare the state of American-Israeli relations since the

American State Department warning to the quietness that precedes a tempest. The paper feels the comparison fits U.S.-Israeli relations more than European-Israeli relations since the EEC summit statement on the Middle East which has also been disturbing to Israel.

The paper noted that France since 1967 has been the leader of the stand against Israeli occupation and that the EEC has previously issued such statements since the October War. But Israel has been making a great diplomatic effort to prevent Europe from making such a turn by taking advantage of Holland's stand which has always been biased towards Israel. Similarly West Germany and Britain seem to always coordinate their policy with that of the U.S. Thus the collapse of Israel's pillars in Europe no doubt enrage Israel and call the attention of the Israeli citizen to the world's stand against occupation.

The paper said that if the U.S. and Europe continue with its policy and Israel persists in its stubbornness, it will soon find itself completely isolated, especially since the USSR, East Europe, Africa and the Third World maintain a stand against Israel's occupation.

The paper concluded, however, that such an isolation alone will not change the Israelis who, like the Rhodesians and South Africans, must be resisted politically by the people concerned. In the midst of a political resistance with the support of the above mentioned nations Israel would find itself forced to withdraw from the occupied territories. The paper believes that probably moderate Zionists would also play their role in forcing Israel to withdraw. One of Israel's Labour leaders has warned that he was afraid that Arabs might press the Israelis at a time when they had lost their friends.

Life is settling down to normal again after the coup in the Seychelles and last week the 92-island group celebrated its first year of independence. A correspondent who flew to Seychelles the day after the coup reports on how and why the coup took place and says that, contrary to many reports, it was a completely home-made affair.

By John Worrall

VICTORIA, (Gemini) — At the airport a man in jungle green and a forage cap covered our innocent jumbo jet with an automatic rifle, covered us as we filed off the aircraft.

Other men, similarly clad and armed, stood at other points on the airport. With us were hundreds of tourists who had come to enjoy the islands. "Welcome to the Seychelles," said a sign. It was 24 hours after the coup that had installed Prime Minister Albert Rene as president.

In the capital of Victoria it was as though a theatrical director had ordered "Clear the stage". This bustling, busy little town I had known so well, with its people jostling in the market and tourists crowding around the curios stalls buying tortoise shell and coconut fibre hats was deserted. The island was under a 24-hour curfew.

All that was on June 6. Since then things have been returning to normal and I have pieced together the story of how it all happened.

Exactly a year has passed since this 92-island country in the Indian Ocean — population 60,000, area 172 square miles -- became independent on June 29, 1976.

Just before independence the island's two political parties, James Mancham's rightwing SDP (Seychelles Democratic Party) and Albert Rene's leftwing SPU (Seychelles Peoples United Party) formed a coalition. It was a marriage of convenience, the British government had insisted on before granting independence.

The SDP was a party of businessmen and the more conservative islanders, who preferred a laissez-faire capitalist attitude to the economy.

Rene's party, on the other hand, was socialist-inclined, worker-orientated, composed of men of the labouring classes plus teachers, young intellectuals and a smattering of left-wing lawyers.

It was an uneasy coalition. Mr. Mancham, 37, as president had executive powers. Mr. Rene, 42, was made prime minister with no powers at all. The SPU had only four ministers in a government of 12.

Low-cost housing had been promised, but not fulfilled. Nothing seemed to be done to

find work for the unemployed. The small farmers were incensed by uncontrolled food exports for the booming tourist industry. Land was being grabbed by foreigners.

"There were too many corrupt, merchant interests in the government on Mancham's side", said one man behind the coup and overriding all was the extraordinary and extremely rash behaviour of James Mancham, who had become known as the "playboy president".

Mancham was hardly ever at home, travelling round the world at great expense, living it up at parties and usually accompanied by beautiful girls. The contrast between his life style and that of the ordinary Seychellois was blatant.

When at home he used to drive to beaches in his open Rolls Royce, sirens screaming, with police outriders and often accompanied by girls. Once popular in the islands, Mancham tamished his popularity with his playboy image.

It was not, the islanders felt, the image that ought to be presented to the world by the young president of a new republic trying to make its way in a hard world.

One Seychellois worker told me: "Jimmy seems to spend his time going round the world meeting rich people instead of staying at home trying to help the poor."

If Mancham had stayed at home more he might have saved the day for himself. When

the coup was launched he was staying at London's Savoy Hotel at a daily rate higher than many islanders earn in a year.

The time was ripe for Rene. Mancham was in London to attend the Commonwealth con-

ference. Most of Mancham's ministers were out of the country, so was the British commissioner of police.

A small citizen force of about 200 young party militants had been put together secretly on the island. Mancham's special branch had gone over to the rebels and not told him what was going on.

Some time ago four young Seychellois had been sent to Tanzania for training in arms and guerrilla work. They came

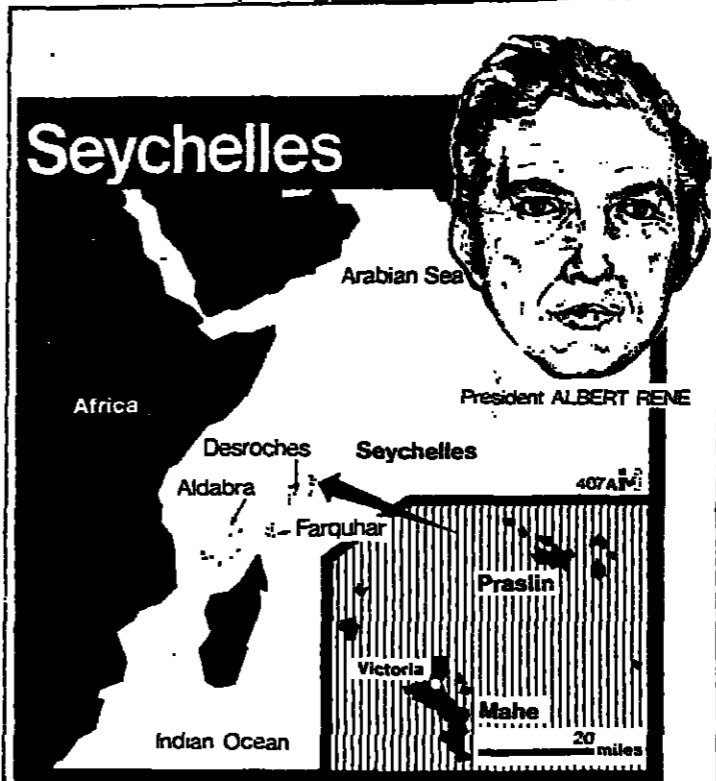
The taking of the police armory was all that was necessary to ensure the success of the coup. Two were killed, one loyal policeman who tried to resist with a gun, and one young rebel. Most of the police had gone over to Rene earlier. The rebels marched on an undefended town.

There is no evidence that the Soviet Union was behind the coup. "We did it ourselves," was the answer from many of the young militants when this question was put. Rene himself said that the British, the French and the Americans had phoned him with "kind messages", but the Russians and the Chinese were silent.

Rene at his first news conference said: "We are not a Marxist party, just Indian Ocean socialists". He showed some anxiety that the British government should recognise his government as soon as possible -- which it did.

He wanted Britain to keep its expatriate technical advisers here, and said he was also anxious for good relations with France and the U.S., which has a big satellite tracking station on the island. Britain has just agreed a loan of £10 million for development, and is helping out with budgetary aid.

Rene will form a citizen militia, evidently from the nucleus of the men who staged the coup. There is some concern that Mancham might stage a counter coup with mercenaries paid by his friends in Saudi Arabia. But it does not seem likely to happen.



Mancham was in London to attend the Commonwealth conference. Most of Mancham's ministers were out of the country, so was the British commissioner of police.

Has defeat number 2 washed Mrs. Gandhi out for ever?

Despite predictions to the contrary, Morarji Desai's Janata Party swept the board again in the state elections just as spectacularly as they did four months ago in the general election. The popular wave of opposition to Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party has apparently lost none of its momentum. This second defeat makes it more doubtful than ever that Mrs. Gandhi will return to power again. This article looks back on Mrs. Gandhi's career and analyses where she went wrong.

By D. K. Joshi

NEW DELHI (Gemini) — What is Mrs. Indira Gandhi's political destiny? Will she ever be able to re-occupy the centre of India's political stage? After the crushing defeat of Congress in the state elections it seems most unlikely.

Mrs. Gandhi is passing through a period of denigration, a phenomenon familiar in dictatorial nations where yesterday's heroes, after their failure or death, become devils incarnate.

Her decade in India's post-independence period will be properly assessed only after this present denigration ends. Mrs. Gandhi was neither the Goddess Kali -- the slayer of the evil -- nor an unmitigated evil herself as her critics would make us believe.

She was an ordinary mortal who forgot the historical process through which she reached

the pinnacle of her political glory. She worked for the love and affection of India's teeming millions and then began to take them for granted.

It would be unfair to blame Mrs. Gandhi entirely for Congress's downfall. It was declining before she assumed power, she postponed the evil day by almost a decade.

She rejuvenated Congress and it lost power in several states in the 1967 general election but swept the polls in the 1971 parliamentary and 1972 state assembly elections.

If Congress had continued to go down after 1967, a weak Congress might have left India at the mercy of an opposition splintered into many parties.

Mrs. Gandhi's regime gave time for the historical process of uniting opposition parties to form the formidable Janata Party and thus saved India from disintegration.

It is still disputed whether Nehru had groomed his daughter for leadership after him or whether she built her own faction in the Congress Party without his encouragement.

Those putting the first theory point to the subtle manner in which he withdrew from key positions in the Congress organisation and Mrs. Gandhi filled the vacuum.

The so-called Syndicate -- the caucus of party bosses -- was acquiring power in direct proportion to the decline in Nehru's charisma.

But it was keeping the aging Nehru in good humour by countering the political influence of those he distrusted ideologically -- like the present Prime Minister Morarji Desai -- and by giving important party posts to Indira.

In this first phase of her political career Mrs. Gandhi showed her strong will and obstinate determination, her distrust of others, and her skill in forming groups of her own. She operated unobtrusively so her manipulative ingenuity went unnoticed.

Perhaps with Nehru's tacit acquiescence, if not connivance, she collected a group of leaders inside and outside government who were not in the inner circle of the New Delhi power base.

After Nehru's death she was for some time minister of information and broadcasting in Lal Bahadur Shastri's cabinet -- a



lonely figure, and a little frustrated. But Shastri's sudden death and the Syndicate's active manipulation made her India's third prime minister.

The Syndicate leaders had calculated she would be a willing tool in their power game. They were soon disillusioned. She ignored them and after reelection as prime minister in 1967 drifted apart from them.

From the beginning of her political career she had displayed distrust of all those who were equal or bigger than her in political stature. Even after the powerful party bosses had been eliminated, she gradually removed chief ministers who had support in their states and imposed political lightweights as her nominees.

Even political lightweights lost her support the moment they began to gain popularity. One such chief minister Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, now in Janata Party, graphically described this attitude: "Mrs. Gandhi plants trees and shakes them from time to time to ensure that the trees did not take roots."

When Mrs. Gandhi found towards the end of 1974 that she could not handle the mass surge, particularly the youth power led by Jayaprakash Narayan, she lost her nerve. The adverse court verdict on June 12 1975, in the election petition

filed against her speeded the political pace. On June 26 she proclaimed the emergency.

Mrs. Gandhi is not the type of politician to leave the political stage quietly. She is a fighter. Even after the most crushing defeat at the polls she has managed to retain her hold over the party organisation. It is her critics who have been isolated from the party's mainstream.

Former party chief Dev Kant Borooah, the author of the legend "India is Indira", who became the rallying centre of anti-Mrs. Gandhi revolt after the Congress poll debacle, does not find a place in the party hierarchy.

Mrs. Gandhi perhaps calculates that she will be able to protect Sanjay, against whose industrial empire the Maruti Inquiry Commission has been set up, if she keeps the Congress in her grip.

Her critics believe she will bring down Congress by such tactics. They contend that she is not only unrepentant for all that happened during the last two years in India but makes it appear her son and his other associates were innocent.

The state assembly elections looked like her last chance to recover. The crushing defeat of Congress for the second time in four months must make her political revival very doubtful.

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Nature conservationists push much-neglected issue here

Regionally and internationally, Jordan is considered of the leading countries in the Arab world for nature conservation. The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) started up in 1966 with His Majesty King Hussein as its Honorary President. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Subhi Al Qasem, Honorary Secretary of the RSCN, who is also the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Amman, explained the society's activities.

By Lina Gress
Special to the Jordan Times

Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Dr. Al Qasem continued.

The society, made up entirely of volunteers, aims to promote awareness of nature conservation and to push the government into supporting the protection and development of resources from an environmental point of view.

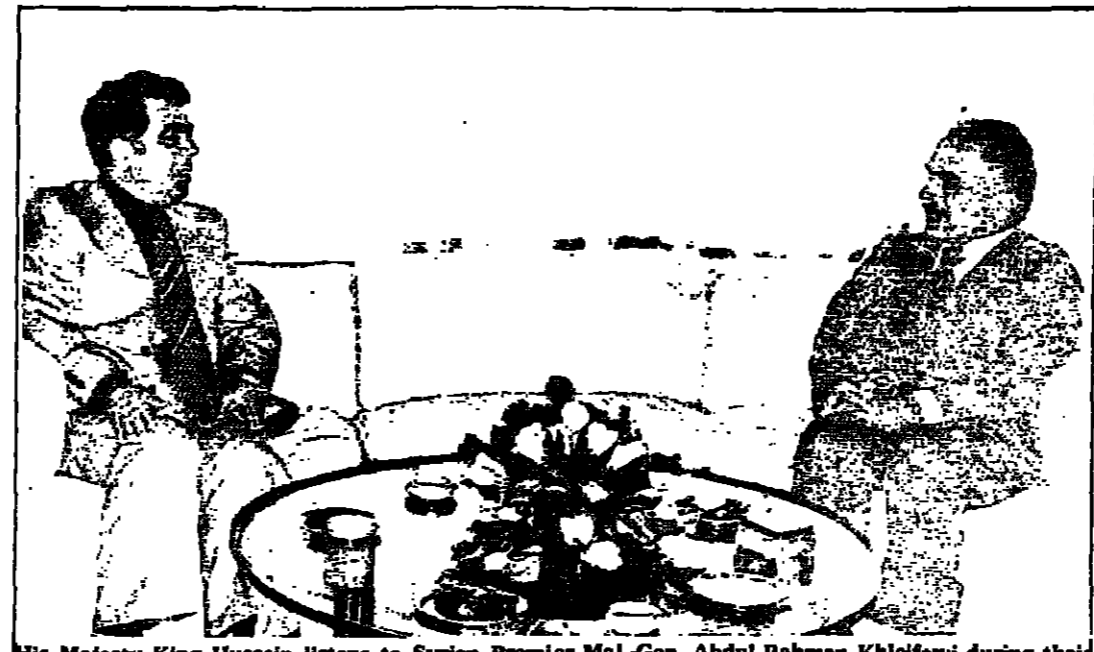
For the purpose of wildlife preservation, the government has signed several international agreements. Such an agreement was initiated to set up the oasis at Azraq as an "international wetland site" for migrating birds, particularly the half million ducks and geese which pass through Jordan annually to escape the cold winter in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Headed for Iraq, Iran and Africa, they use Azraq as a resting place where they can obtain food and water.

Al Qasem also stated the society runs a wild reserve called Shaumari, which is about 100 kms. east of Amman.

The number of ducks passing through Jordan has been increasing because of the disappearance of wetlands in the northern part of Palestine. Dr. Al Qasem added.

The badia (desert) is good to hunt the houbari, a bird native to Jordan, which is usually used in falconry. The reserve is solely for wildlife and conservation purposes. It shows how badia, if protected from overgrazing by animals, can flourish and regenerate to be productive again. He added that the society programme to reintroduce Arabian oryx and gazelle to the African ostrich into the country.

In an attempt to encourage other Arab countries to follow suit, the RSCN, in cooperation with the Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (AESCO), organises training courses to enable participants from Arab countries to observe the methods used by Jordan to protect its nature. Furthermore, Dr. Al Qasem said, the society is taking the initiative to encourage other Arab countries, such as Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Kuwait and Qatar, to establish similar societies. The society is supported by the government as well as by international organisations such as the World Wildlife Fund, IUCN, UNESCO, the United Nations Environment Programme and AESCO.



His Majesty King Hussein listens to Syrian Premier Maj.-Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi during their meeting Saturday to review progress achieved in integrating their two countries. See story page 1.

Abu Odeh: EEC takes step forward

AMMAN (JNA). — The declaration on the Middle East made by the nine European Economic Community (EEC) premiers at their London summit Wednesday is a step in the right direction in that it reiterates United Nations resolutions 242 and 338, Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh said Saturday.

the international will and constitute the legal framework for achieving a peaceful settlement in addition to outlining the central problems making up the Middle East conflict.

Mr. Abu Odeh, commenting on the declaration, added that the two resolutions represent

While welcoming the declaration, Mr. Abu Odeh added: "We hope the EEC countries proceed to play a positive role in implementing the principles included in their declaration and thus create a new situation from which a just settlement can be achieved to the benefit of all parties concerned, whether in or outside the region."

CIVIL SERVICE

SHOP OPENS IN ZARQA TUESDAY

AMMAN (JNA). — A new Civil Service Consumer Corporation shop will be opened in Zarqa on Tuesday, the Director General of the corporation Mr. Jamil Yousef, said Saturday. The opening of the shop in Zarqa is part of corporation plans to spread its services throughout the Kingdom, he added.

The shop will open from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. until 5 p.m. daily except Saturday, Mr. Jamil concluded.

Meanwhile, Minister of Supply Marwan Qasim leaves here Sunday on a two-week visit to Hong Kong, Japan and South Korea. He will hold talks with private and public sector officials there on the purchase of supply commodities for the civil service shops.

Tourist team arrives here

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan's delegation to the general assembly of the Arab Tourism Union (ATU), held on the Tunisian island of Jerba, returned here Saturday.

The general assembly, held between June 20-26, approved a number of recommendations including the election of Jordan to the ATU Executive Committee.

Jordan's delegation consisted of Director General of Tourism Michel Hamasneh and the director of tourist marketing at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

Officials must now travel to U.S. with Alia

AMMAN (JNA). — Premier Mudar Badran has asked all ministries, government departments and public security offices to send all officials and members of their families to the United States with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

This became possible after Alia completed preparations for its regular flight between Amman and New York via Amsterdam. This line will start operating from July 11, 1977 using Jumbi 747 jets.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable of congratulations to King Olav of Norway on the occasion of his birthday. The King also sent a cable to the President of Somalia, Mr. Mohammad Siad Barre, congratulating him on his country's national day.

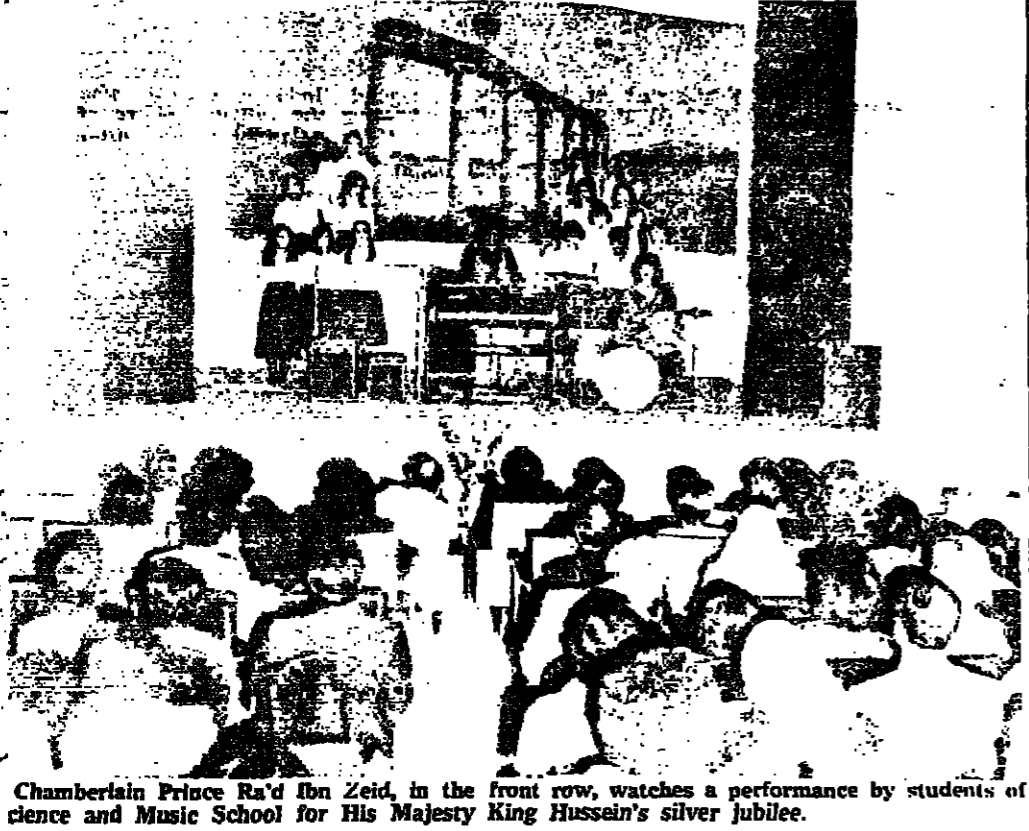
* AMMAN. — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh Saturday received Mr. Ahmad Jarallah, Editor in Chief of the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Siyassah.

* ZARQA. — The Zarqa district Monday celebrates King Hussein's silver jubilee. The day has been declared a public holiday for all government departments and official institutions in the district.

* AMMAN. — Her Highness Princess Basma Saturday opened a bazaar organised by voluntary societies at the University of Jordan. All proceeds will go to needy students in the Faculty of Science.

* AMMAN. — Mrs. Kamel Al Sharif, wife of the Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, graduated 69 women in sewing at the Islamic Cultural Centre for Women Saturday.

* AMMAN. — An Italian trade delegation ended a one-week visit to Jordan Saturday during which talks were held with a number of officials and businessmen.



Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zeid, in the front row, watches a performance by students of dance and Music School for His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee.

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Copper market uneasy over U.S. strike

LONDON, July 2 (AFP). — There was an immediate £20 gain in copper prices yesterday in highly-nervous dealings on the London market following the news that the U.S. copper workers had gone on strike. They were protesting against the wage offers being made for renewal of their three-year contracts, which expired Thursday.

But sellers quickly reappeared and prices were slashed when it was learned that Kennecott, one of the major U.S. copper producers, was making a new offer for immediate discussion.

At the time of the previous wage agreement renewal in 1974, supplies were less plentiful than they are now and prices jumped to their highest-ever levels of £1,400 for cash wirebars (never since approached) in April in anticipation of a protracted dispute. Although certain sectors of the industry did stop work at that time, the strike was over in August and prices quickly plummeted to under £800 for prompt delivery, levels last seen almost two years before.

The sensitive state of the market at this particular time every third year is etched in dealers' memories by the nine-month strike in the U.S. mining industry in 1967, which stretched well into the following year. It brought actual shortages and soaring prices.

U.S. tells big companies to switch to coal

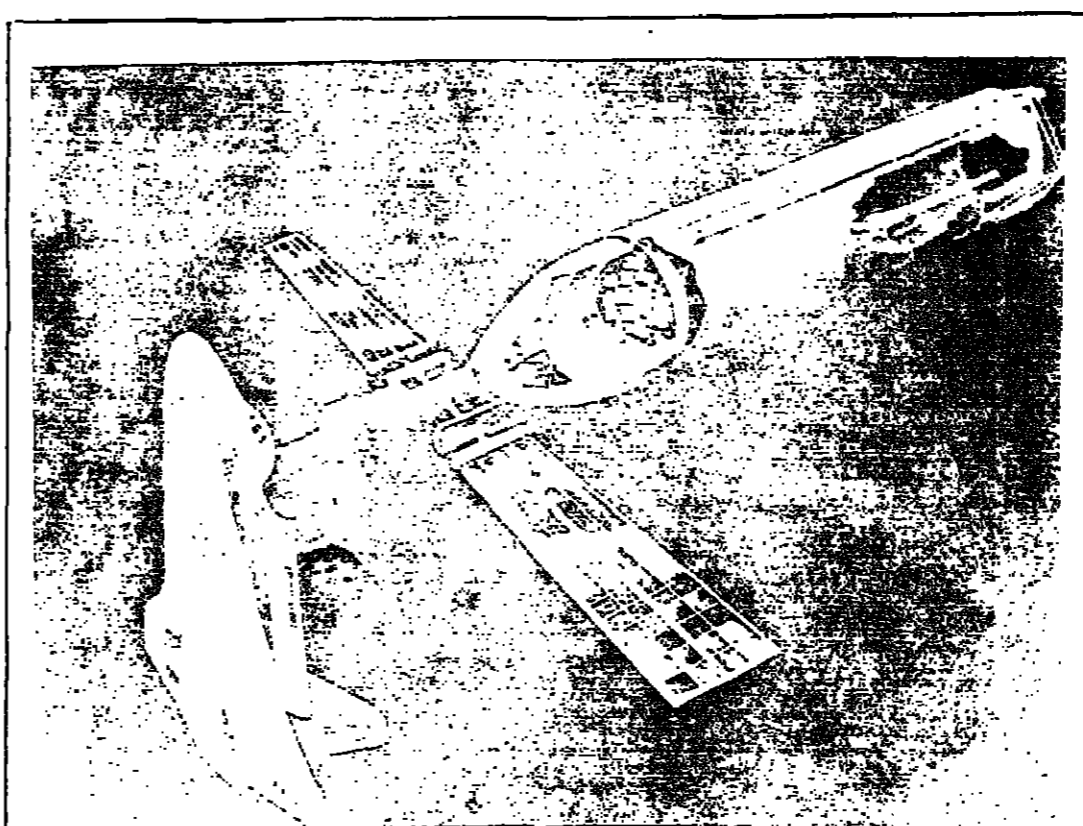
WASHINGTON, July 2 (R). — The U.S. government yesterday told some of America's biggest companies to switch to coal and stop using oil and natural gas as their main sources of power.

Twenty eight plants — among them General Motors, U.S. Steel, Boeing, Dupont, Shell Oil, Texaco and Exxon — and 18 utility companies were told by the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) to start converting to coal at a cost of \$670 million.

The FEA also ordered 27 factories or plants under construction to use coal as their main form of energy.

These were the first conversion orders under President Carter's energy conservation programme. The United States has huge reserves of coal and Mr. Carter wants it used whenever possible in place of dwindling stocks of oil and natural gas.

The FEA said the orders would cut oil consumption by 45.6 million barrels a year and natural gas by 14 billion cubic feet (four billion cubic metres). Coal use would rise by 12.6 million tons a year.



SPACE PLATFORM CONSTRUCTION -- Drawing shows the first steps in building a platform in space using the empty fuel tank of the space shuttle. As envisioned by U.S. engineers, the huge tank (right) would be carried into earth orbit instead of being jettisoned to fall into the ocean. After separation, the shuttle (left) would attach solar panels and a power module from its cargo section. The forward compartment of the fuel tank would have been equipped on the ground for habitation in space by a crew of three, who would construct additional living and working area in the rear.

Greece must restrain wage claims, fight inflation says OECD

PARIS, July 2 (R). — The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said here today Greece's economic policies were working but wage claims must be kept down to break the inflation spiral.

In its annual review of Greek economic prospects the 24-nation OECD said: "Developments over the last year or two and forecasts for 1977 suggest that economic policies had a fair degree of success in meeting short-run economic needs."

But, the survey added, the fight against inflation should be reinforced to achieve a lasting improvement. "What is eminently desirable is a general consensus on the need for moderation of income developments," the report said.

The OECD forecast a deterioration in the Greek balance of payments, with the deficit rising to around \$1.25 billion this year from \$1.09 billion in 1976.

The fundamental need, the report added, was for a correction of the structural imbalances in the economy.

While the Greek government had been fairly successful in its short-term aims, long-term goals required a "substantial expansion in manufacturing capacity coupled with restructuring and modernisation."

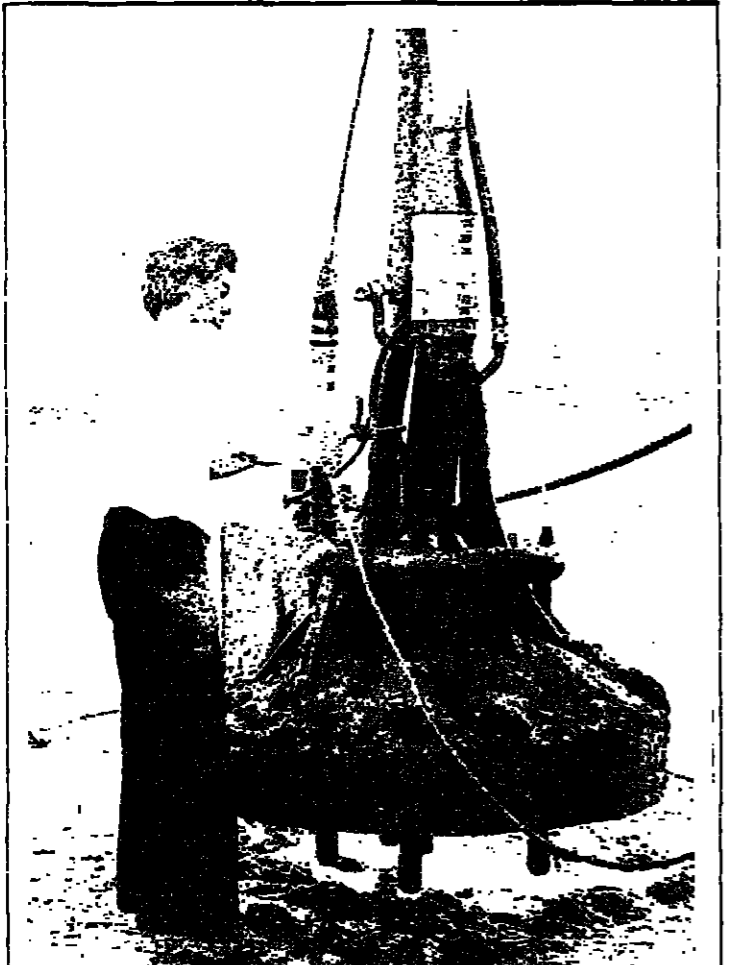
"This would lay the basis for a sound expansion of employment opportunities in the future and the gradual absorption of the present disguised unemployment," the OECD said.

Tanzania plans to set up its own airline

DAR ES SALAAM, July 2 (AFP). — Following the collapse of the jointly owned East African Airways Corporation (EAA) Tanzania is planning to spend 147 million shillings (\$18.39 million) for the development of Air Tanzania.

The main problem facing Air Tanzania was lack of a work-

shop for maintenance of aircraft, Amir Jamal, Minister of Transport and Communication said. To solve the problem, a workshop would be built in the near future with assistance from Holland which has pledged to sell more Fokker 27 planes to Tanzania, Mr. Jamal said.



SELF-BURYING ANCHOR BURROWS INTO SEABED -- This comparatively small plate anchor can dig a hole and bury itself deep in the seabed and can then hold an oil rig supply ship on station in the face of even the worst North Sea weather. The hydrophobes vertically downwards into the seabed by removing solids from beneath and then sinking into the hole. The seabed soil is "fluidised" by powerful jets of sea water and the slurry is pumped away through the tube attached to the anchor body. Holding power comes from the earth mass which then covers the anchor. It is recovered by reversing the process, the jets removing the material under which it is buried. In seabed material which can be fluidised and pumped, the hydrophobes is valuable to the offshore engineer. For uses such as the mooring of tension leg platforms and gravity-based concrete platforms during construction.

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Bahrain to issue development bonds

BAHRAIN, July 2 (R). — Development bonds worth 10 million Bahraini dinars (about £15 million) will be issued here in two or three months to help curb inflation and rationalise capital investments, Bahrain's daily newspaper Akhbar Al Khaliq (Gulf News) reported today.

The first bonds issue, which will be guaranteed by the government, will be followed by two more of 10 million Bahraini dinars each, the paper said.

It added that the first issue was for banks and commercial establishments only.

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Sweden gears up for OPEC meet

STOCKHOLM, July 2 (AFP). — Sweden is gearing up to welcome the ministerial conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), opening near here on July 12.

Welcome is perhaps not the right word, however, since Sweden will do little more than host the organisation's request for facilities to hold the annual price-fixing session.

Despite the problems posed by such a meeting in terms of housing and security, the government has scant choice but to meet the request given Sweden's heavy dependence on imported oil and the importance of maintaining good relations with producing countries.

About 150 delegates from the 13-nation organisation are expected here from July 12 to 15 in addition to an estimated 300 foreign correspondents.

The sleepy summer resort of Saltsjöbaden, about 20 kms. (12 miles) from Stockholm, will be the site of the conference, not so much for its turn-of-the-century charm as for the relative ease of maintaining security there.

Sweden is intent on preventing any recurrence of the kind of attack that marred an OPEC ministerial meeting in Vienna in December, 1975.

Sweden, though neutral, has not been spared by terrorists over the past few years either.

In 1971, Yugoslavia's ambassador was shot dead. Two years later Croatian nationalists hijacked an airliner and in 1975, a commando linked to the Baader-Meinhof group occupied the West German Embassy.

Just two months ago, authorities announced the dismantlement in Stockholm of another terrorist group, also said to be affiliated with the Baader-Meinhof gang.

The hotel reserved for the delegates and the tiny park that surrounds it on three sides — are said to be easy for surveillance.

About 500 police will handle the security details on land and by sea.

To bolster precautions, delegates will be ferried by helicopter to the hotel's carefully manicured lawns directly from Stockholm's International Airport.

The hotel staff, meanwhile, have been under close watch since scheduling of the conference here in January. Those who are veterans as well as those hired to meet the increased demands of the conference are being screened to ferret out anyone considered less than reliable.

For fear that suspect elements might mix with the press corps, journalists will be put up in a schoolhouse several hundred metres (yards) from the hotel, which will be off limits to reporters.

Authorities, however, have promised the press that adequate transmission facilities will be available and thrown in as an added attraction. In addition to the OPEC meeting, the birth of a crown prince could come in mid-July, when Queen Sylvia is expecting.

Energy Ministry said here today. It said daily production to June 30 was 2,263,743 barrels compared with 2,185,290 barrels for the same period last year.

Venezuela oil production up

CARACAS, July 2 (R). — Venezuela's average daily oil production in the first half of this year was 3.12 per cent up on the same period last year, the

Syria, Argentina sign protocol

DAMASCUS, July 2 (R). — Syria and Argentina today signed their first economic and trade cooperation protocol, negotiated by a visiting Argentinian delegation over the past three days.

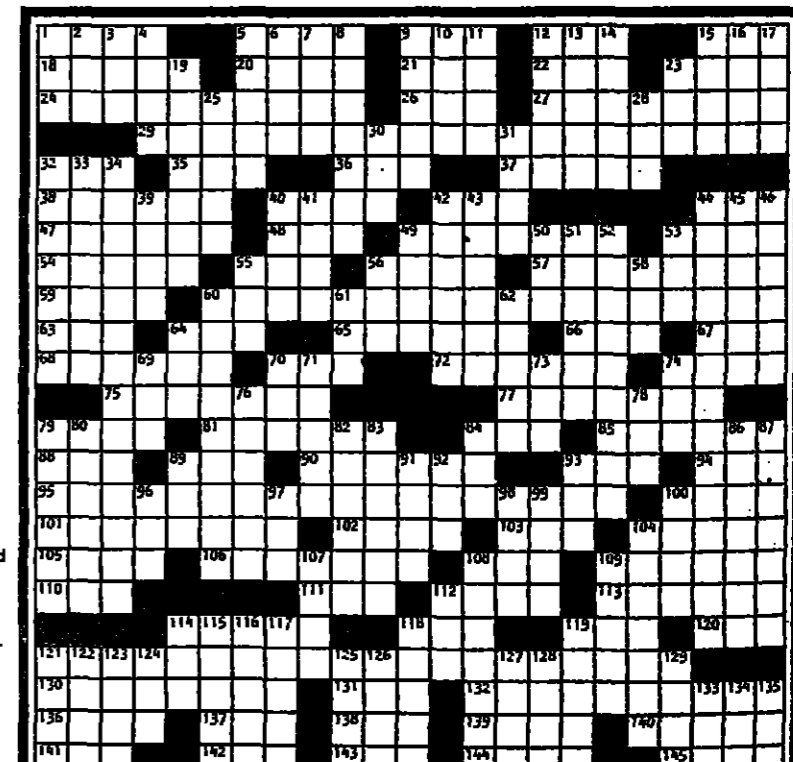
Official sources said the protocol provided for the formation of a joint committee to follow up the implementation of the agreement.

The pact was signed by Dr. Ammar Jamal, Assistant Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, and Colonel Raoul Jura, Foreign Under Secretary for Economic Affairs who headed the Argentinian delegation.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkesson

- NUMBER, PLEASE
By Jordan S. Leaker
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Move laboriously | 48 Land parcel | 77 Almond-flavored drink | 109 Arch slightly |
| 2 Taxid | 49 Makes go at | 78 "Amateur hour" host | 110 Road bend |
| 3 Rip off | 53 Moose comb. | 81 — chloride | 111 Garnishes |
| 4 Spread | 54 Bobwhite | 82 Explosive | 112 People |
| 5 Ignited | 55 Nuclear spy. | 83 Ring | 113 Racers Al and Bobby |
| 6 Spin | 56 Control | 84 Old | 114 Edition |
| 7 Spoon | 57 Libson's | 85 MacGraw | 115 Short swim |
| 8 Pub drink | 58 Colors | 86 Ecliptic | 116 Indian bean |
| 9 WW II area | 59 Start of an address | 87 "And answered" | 117 Compo. pt. |
| 10 White | 60 Dried fruit | 88 Dotted out | 118 2 together |
| 11 Notes | 61 — body | 89 Puts one's pickle | 119 Taz |
| 12 Once called | 62 ODE's command | 90 Rough or | 120 Tuscany city |
| 13 Smart aleck | 63 Indian espionage | 91 Stealers' mieu | 141 Favorite |
| 14 Subway | 64 Another drink | 92 Aig. port | 142 Part of |
| 15 Thriller | 65 Alliance acronym | 93 Roman road | 143 Stay-at-home ticket |
| 16 — Arthur of "Maude" | 66 Under the weather | 94 Given an oath | 144 Athletic group |
| 17 Rubber tree | 67 Length of Foreman-Frazier bout | 95 Uncle Sp. | |
| 18 Facade | 68 Lopsided | 96 Heavy | |
| 19 Kind of ego | 69 Speaker of | 97 River duck | |
| 20 Sid wild | 70 Baseball | 98 Use bag | |
| 21 Under the weather | 71 Discharge | 99 — the line | |
| 22 Alliance acronym | 72 F. noble | 100 Fruit | |
| 23 American card game | 73 Solo | 101 Gr. letters | |
| 24 Happy refrains | 74 Support | 102 W. in fox | |
| | 75 of hand | 103 Destroyed | |
| | 76 Tall and slender | 104 NYC subway initials | |
| | 77 Cooking fat | 105 Lawyer abbrev. | |
| | 78 Complaint | 106 Stay-at-home ticket holder | |
| | 79 Gen | 107 Hosp. personnel | |
| | 80 Lopsided | 108 Heavy | |
| | 81 Geometric paths | 109 River duck | |
| | 82 Some, but | 110 Use bag | |
| | 83 "Musket-ers" | 111 — the line | |
| | 84 M. Mason | 112 Fruit | |
| | 85 Removes | 113 Gr. letters | |
| | 86 Voice vote | 114 W. in fox | |
| | 87 Harness gait | 115 Destroyed | |
| | | 116 NYC subway initials | |
| | | 117 Lawyer abbrev. | |
| | | 118 Stay-at-home ticket holder | |
| | | 119 Hosp. personnel | |



Diagramless 19 X 19, by Stephen Charles

1 God of war	21 Tils	36 One-mil. ion	56 Wriggers	71 Fern unit	86 Biblical patriarch	101 Mat. state-ment	116 Power	131 Agency	146 Acted	161 Hypodermic	186 Compact	201 — matter	233 Basset and chow	247 Item for circus	284 D.C. person	310 Maternal	311 Overtone	333 Vietnamese holiday	344 Murby	375 Ms. Egarth	384 It. genius	404 In a gross	415 Phas	434 Sherbets	442 Street	454 Sals	464 San bit	484 Dances	494 Sally	514 Phas	534 Sheriff	544 G. letter	554 Funder	564 damage	574 Mild cost	584 Vortex	594 Arch	604 Shool	614 Coach	624 Blower	634 G. letter
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CRYPTOGRAMS

1. LZRANKAMPUNT LZHEXIL INOL GUFLV I KXMK QEXRPIPLX PEX LZPLRLUL VU HNXRPNRPFUW UNREALX VKRURT. —By Lucia M. Sperry
2. SCHIMOT SEIWCR TOEWNY LYCEB, THER, "LOVER ET TWOVER" —By Lela H. Jones
3. DTNI TE DNEP QSTUUP TE ABY V. COTNY BUSEY ARC EL CONTESTED UTLIBY. —By Steve Gardner
4. YPOT WATTE ICE ECH UPLE IPKHO WOHHLG CUMSSHOE GMYH AS. —By Sam Knowlton

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Natty bay talks tall tale to best buddy on old bent.
2. Having clouded pastures, conny alligator avoids typoscoping on saltbush.
3. Fat groundhogs that fear tricky dub's tough bounds hide under leafy priority pears.
4. Pompon, the wiper's son, stroked some tunnels and all his work was done.

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FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1977

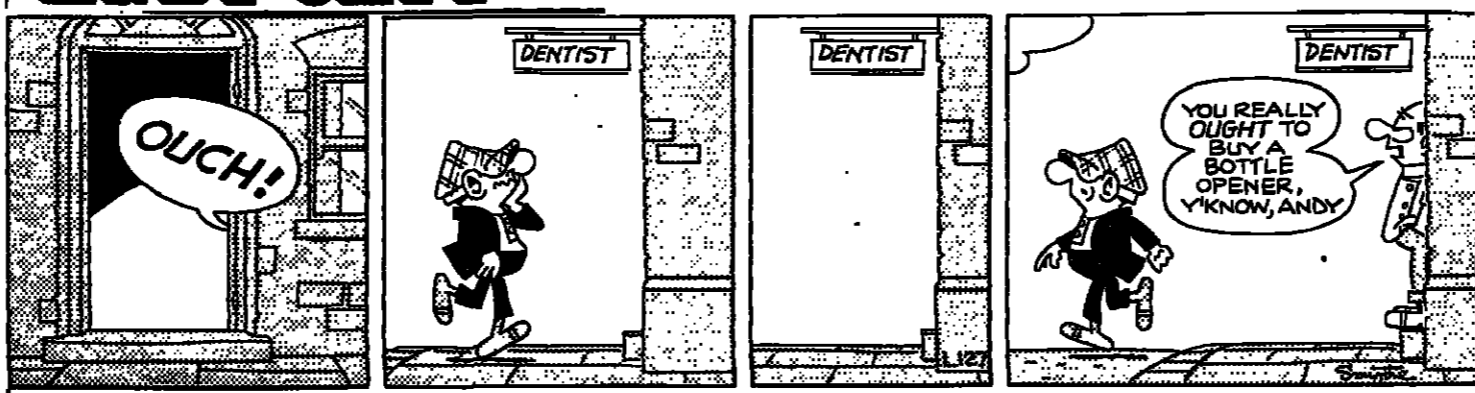
Your Daily HOROSCOPE in the CARROLL RIGTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An unusually interesting day in which the planetary forces at one moment are benevolent and favorable and the next in conflict with what is your best interests. Make it a point to be wary and not to get into arguments while at the same time looking for new ways and means by which to go forward.

PEANUTS



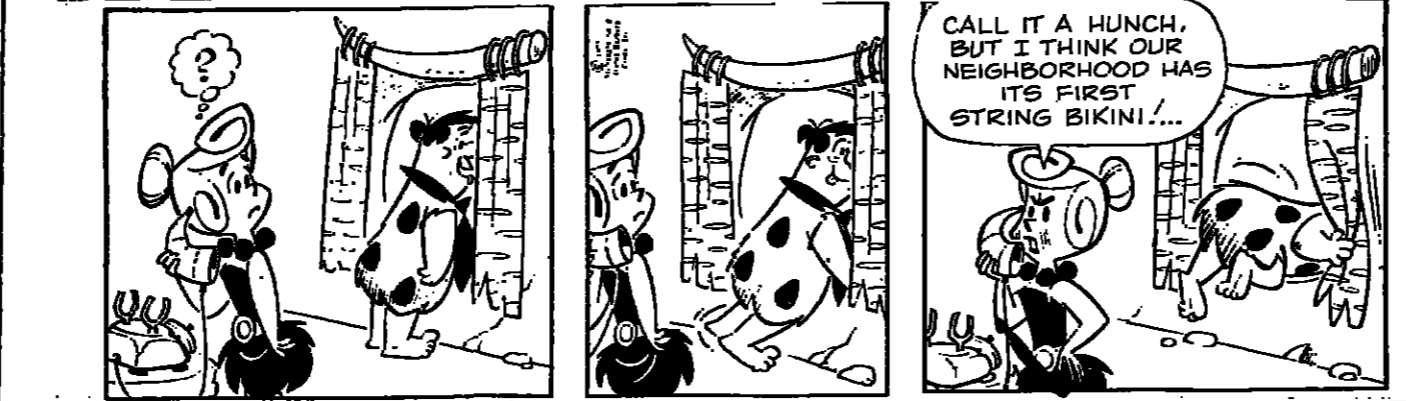
ANDY GAPP



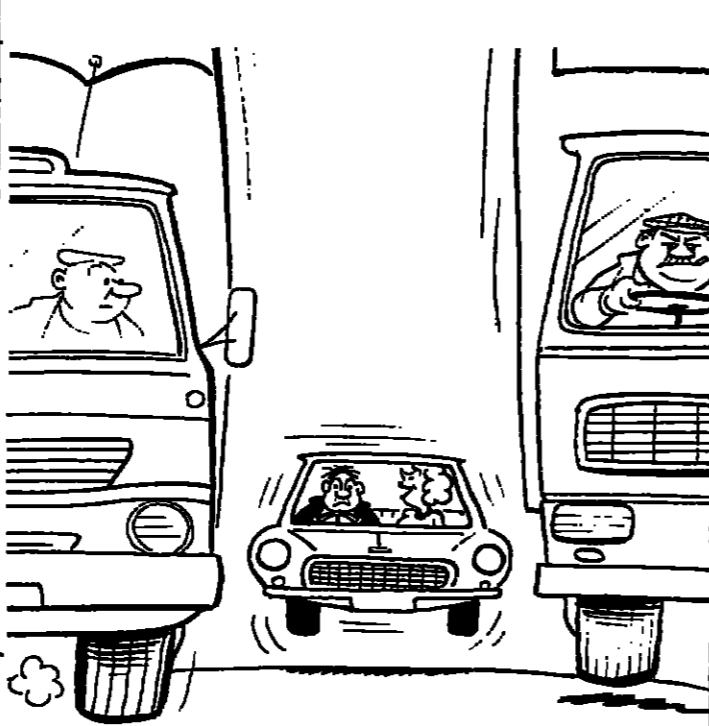
MUTT & JEFF



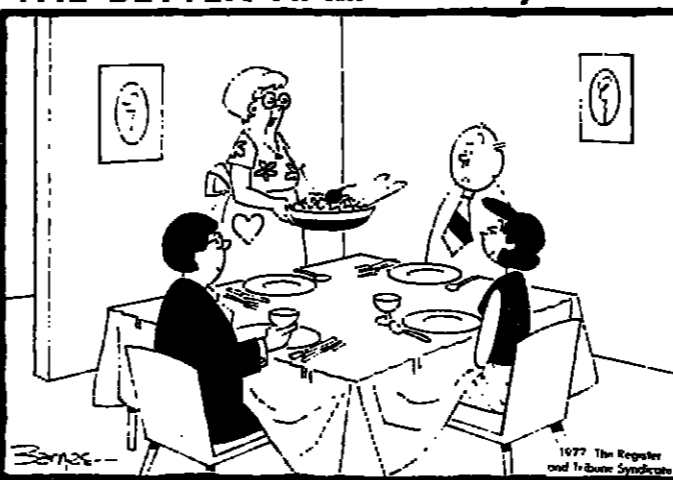
THE FLINTSTONES



LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



"I hope everyone enjoys this fresh tossed salad. By the way, that delicious looking radish on top comes straight from Stanley's garden."

PROVERB

We have two ears and one mouth. They should be used in that ratio.

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF. Both vulnerable. West deals. NORTH: ♠ 754, ♥ A Q J 10, ♦ J 9 8 3, ♣ 8 3.

declarer at four spades. Pilon led his top diamond, Jais won the ten, cashed the ace and continued with the king. Declarer ruffed with the jack of trumps and Pilon discarded a club!

WEST: ♠ K, ♥ 9 7 6 5 3 2, ♦ 7 4, ♣ K J 6 2. EAST: ♠ 10, ♥ K 8 4, ♦ A K Q 10 6, ♣ A Q 9 7 5.

that the king of spades was with East. Since he wanted to get to dummy to finesse in case East had the guarded king, he ducked a club. His plan was to ruff the third club in dummy as an entry for the trump finesse. Jais won and led a fourth diamond, and now Pilon scored the trump king for a one-trick set.

WEST: ♠ A Q J 9 8 5 3 2, ♥ Void, ♦ 5 2, ♣ A 10 4. EAST: ♠ 10, ♥ K 8 4, ♦ A K Q 10 6, ♣ A Q 9 7 5.

club in dummy as an entry for the trump finesse. Jais won and led a fourth diamond, and now Pilon scored the trump king for a one-trick set.

The bidding: West North East South Pass Pass 1 0 4 4. Opening lead: Seven of ♠.

That the defense was vital was borne out by events at the other table, where the same contract was reached and played to the first three tricks started in the same

A May-December partnership may hold the key to France's success in the European Championship to be played in Denmark this July. Veteran internationalist

way. Here, however, West overruled the third diamond and shifted to a club. Declarer won in hand, cashed the ace of spades and entered dummy by leading a

Pierre Jais, one of the few players to have won all three major world championships (Bermuda Bowl, World Team Olympiad and World Open

low trump to the six. The ace of hearts was cashed for a club discard and the queen of hearts was led for a ruffing finesse. East covered, declarer ruffed and reentered

Pairs), has teamed up with a talented newcomer, Dominique Pilon. Pilon came up with a sparkling defensive play on this hand from the French Trials.

dummy by overtaking the three of trump with the seven. He cashed the jack of hearts to get rid of his re-

The bidding was unremarkable. After Jais opened one diamond in third seat, South bid what he thought he could make and became

maining club, and scored one diamond in third seat. South bid what he thought he could make and became

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JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. WYSOH, LEREC, YANAWY, SMEECH. Answers: YOU, ANSWERS Tuesday.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE. 1. Topee, 2. Baglike structure, 3. Children, 4. Part of a zanzana, 5. Sorb, 6. Sufficient poetic, 7. Paper millinery, 8. Sail yard, Scottish, 9. Current price, 10. Blue pencil, 11. Antiforms, 12. Something subsidiary, 13. Mountain defile, 14. Gypsy gentlemen, 15. Refuse wood, 16. Agitation, 17. Battered, 18. Bargain, 19. Peer Omer's mother, 20. Mirages, 21. Quaternon, 22. Biblical giant, 23. Drug, 24. Smart blow, 25. Gnar, 26. Backwater, 27. Color, 28. Sturdier, 29. British gun, 30. Resident, 31. Today, 32. Vague, 33. Pollen-bearing organ, 34. Constellation, 35. Hart, 36. Lime tree, 37. Hart, 38. Atrial; Scottish, 39. Yeam, 40. Uninteresting, 41. Anchor tackle.

Vance warns against failure to end discrimination in S. Africa

WASHINGTON, July 2 — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has presented an "affirmative" U.S. policy for Africa which will actively seek to promote economic development in a peaceful continent.

In the Carter administration's first comprehensive statement of policy toward Africa, the secretary described the continent's vast potential in human and material terms, adding that "Africa's potential is tied to our own. (But) the future of Africa will be built with African hands."

Speaking at the plenary session of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP) in St. Louis yesterday, Mr. Vance made it plain that the Carter administration intended to take an active interest in African affairs. He noted that economic aid would rise sharply under the latest request, and he stressed the importance the United States places on human rights, citing particularly the "massive violation of human rights" in Uganda.

But it was Southern African concerns that formed the major part of the secretary's policy statement. He said he hoped to see an independent Zimbabwe in 1978 and ultimately an independent Namibia. He looked for "full political participation by all Southern Africans."

"The conflict in Rhodesia is growing. Rhodesian incursions into neighbouring countries exacerbate an already dangerous situation and deserve the condemnation they have received. The choice between negotiated settlement and violent solution must be made now. The same is true for Namibia. Many lives — black and white — hang in the balance," the secretary of state said.

"The risk of increased foreign involvement is real."

"Violence within South Africa grows. There may be more time than in Rhodesia and Namibia for people of goodwill to achieve a solution. But progress must soon be made, or goodwill could be lost."

Noting that the United States did not recognise the Transkei, the secretary said, "We will not recognise Bophuthatswana if its independence is proclaimed in December as scheduled." Both are territories which have been designated as "homelands" by the South African government for blacks within the country.

Following his speech, Secretary Vance answered questions from the floor and from the press. Following are highlights of the speech and question-and-answer period.

"Our approach," Secretary Vance said, "is to build positive relations with the Africans primarily through support for their political independence and economic development and through the strengthening of our economic, cultural and social ties."

Mr. Vance outlined the six "broad points" in the programme:

-- The United States, rather than reacting to arising situations, will pursue its own "affirmative policies."

-- "Our objective must be to foster a prosperous and strong Africa that is at peace with itself and at peace with the world."

-- U.S. encouragement of "African nationalism."

-- The support and promotion of human rights throughout Africa.

-- Emphasis on cultural and economic ties with Africa as well as political.

-- An openness on the part of the United States and a continuing willingness to cooperate "even who we may not agree."

Human Rights

"Our deep belief in human rights — political, economic and social — leads us to policies that support their promotion throughout Africa," Secretary Vance said. "Gross violations of individual human dignity are no more acceptable in African terms than in ours."

Secretary Vance said the "abuse of human rights is particularly offensive when it is on the basis of race."

Arms Trade with Africa

The secretary said that the United States would "consider sympathetically" requests for military aid from countries "retained by a buildup of foreign military equipment and advisors on their borders." But the general policy, he said, will be that "arms transfers to Africa will be an exceptional tool of our policy and will be used only after the most careful consideration."

As for the increase in Soviet arms and Cuban personnel in Africa, Mr. Vance said, "We cannot ignore this increase — and we oppose it." He warned that "it greatly enhances the danger that disputes will be resolved militarily rather than through mediation by African states or by the OAU (Organisation of African Unity)."

"This danger is particularly great in the Horn, where there has been an escalation of arms transfers from the outside. The current difficulties among nations in the area, present complex diplomatic challenges. We seek friendship with all the governments of that region. We have established an embassy in the new nation of Djibouti. Its peaceful accession to independence marks a step toward stability in what remains a troubled area," Mr. Vance said.

In the question period, he was asked the extent of U.S. military aid to Africa. He said that it was "quite small" and that it was provided to "only a few countries." Military equipment was shipped from the United States to Africa mostly through foreign military sales programmes and not as grant aid, Mr. Vance added.

Southern Africa

"We cannot impose solutions in Southern Africa," Mr. Vance said, but he expressed hope for resolving the problems of Rhodesia and the establishment of an independent Zimbabwe. He said South Africa must be considered in relation to both Rhodesia and Namibia as "they are intertwined," and he warned that "progress must be made soon within South Africa if there is to be a possibility of peaceful solutions in the longer run."

A journalist asked him the mechanics of resolving the situation in Rhodesia. Mr. Vance said that first "We and the British will try to develop a settlement based on the constitution" and this plan would then be submitted to the British and Rhodesian parliaments. Secondly, the secretary explained,

"If the rank-and-file members of the rightwing parties stick to party discipline and vote en masse to bring Mr. Ecevit down, the next step will probably be an attempt by Ex-Premier Suleyman Demirel to bind the three rightist parties into coalition again."

To do this, he would have to offer key ministries to the strongly Islamic National Salvation Party (NSP), led by Mr. Necmettin Erbakan, and the ultra-right Nationalist Movement Party (NMP), led by Mr. Alpaskan Turkes.

Centrist businessmen and newspaper commentators fear that such a government would again prove unable to resolve major problems.

Among these are Turkey's huge balance-of-payments deficit and accumulated foreign debt. Most import payments have been blocked since May by the shortage of foreign exchange and some Turkish diplomats abroad have not been paid for at least two months.

Mr. Erbakan's insistence on unrestrained spending for industrial development was thought to have aggravated the crisis under the last government, and he can be expected to continue that policy if he returns to the cabinet.

In addition, military men are said to fear that Mr. Erbakan, a hard-liner on Cyprus, would block any compromise settlement on the island's future.

Without movement towards a settlement, the United States is likely to continue to limit arms credits for Turkey — a major headache for the military.



A SALUTE OF DEFIANCE — Maria Pia Vianale, leftist urban guerrilla leader, salutes with her fist while recovering in a downtown hospital. She suffered wounds in a shootout with police in which Italy's most wanted urban guerrilla leader Antonio Levis was killed. (AP wirephoto)

VILLAGE FEUD CLAIMS 19 LIVES IN TURKEY

MUS, Turkey, July 2 (R). — Nineteen people were killed and six wounded when a longstanding feud over a plot of land erupted into a bloody battle in a tiny village in remote eastern Turkey, local authorities said here today.

Members of two families clashed in the village of Dogantas near here yesterday, using guns, sticks, stones and everything they could get their hands on, officials said.

Some 30 to 40 people were involved in the all-out battle in the village north of Lake Van and more than 1,000 kms. east of Ankara.

Ten people were detained when paramilitary gendarmes arrived on the scene this morning, officials said.

The clashes lasted all day and into the small hours of the morning.

Economics and Aid

The secretary said that U.S. economic assistance to Africa would be increased from \$271 million in 1976 to \$450 million in 1978, adding his hope. "That our assistance from our European friends will also increase," he mentioned specifically Senegal, Upper Volta and Mali for technological assistance and said: "We will seek to increase our contribution to the African development fund, and we are requesting from the Congress \$200 million for the Sahel."

Mr. Vance noted that U.S. direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa increased "nearly six-fold over the past 15 years," adding that trade with Africa had gone up almost 12 times in the same period.

"We hope that all the major powers will join us in supporting African nationalism rather than fragmenting it and in concentrating on economic assistance rather than arms," he said.

A questioner wanted to know if the United States was contemplating a programme for Africa similar to the Marshall Plan for Europe following World War Two. The secretary answered that the United States did not have available "funds for such a plan" but said that there would be "a substantial increase in our foreign assistance" which he described as "fundamental in terms both of our foreign policy and our own national interests."

He was also asked where the increase in aid to Africa would go. Mr. Vance said that most of the increase would go to the Sahel fund and to a special Southern Africa fund. All of the \$450 million would be in economic aid, he pointed out.

SHOTS FIRED AT FRENCH PALACE IN ISTANBUL

ISTANBUL, July 2 (AFP). — Shots were fired early this morning at the "French Palace," the summer residence here of the French ambassador.

The gate guard said five young men demanded to see the ambassador, then forced their way through the gate and cut phone lines from the gate to the residence.

Guard Musa Boran said the intruders struck him and shot at him, but that they then fled after he fired two shots at them. He said one of the five was French.

Don't let a manhole cover wreck your marriage!

LONDON (Gemini) — Mrs. Alice Baxon put her foot down when her husband began to store some of his beloved manhole covers in their bedroom.

Said Mrs. B. "Either they go -- or I go!"

Mr. B did not hesitate: "The manhole covers stay," he said.

Later in the divorce court at Atlanta, Georgia, USA, he told the judge "I have been collecting manhole covers since I was a boy. I have 247 from all over the world, including one that was used in the third man film in Vienna."

But the judge ruled that he was guilty of cruelty to his wife, so a marriage that had lasted 15 years came to an end.

Many wives need much patience for the maniacal mania that takes extraordinary forms, with some husbands collecting things like flour bags, car number plates, nails, razor-blade wrappers, beer-mats, even suits of armour.

What does one do with a husband crazy about his collection of 50,000 wishbones or 2,000 iron bucket handles or 40,000 cheese labels or 4,000 walking sticks?

English author Cyril Connolly once wrote: "To love the past is a form of religion; collecting is a form of prayer." In that case a fervent faith is sweeping much of the world.

Why has collecting become such a craze? In some cases there is aesthetic pleasure, but more powerful is the feeling of lost craftsmanship as we look back from an age of cheap plastic and shoddy goods made never to last.

More important is the ever-deepening nostalgia cult sweeping the Western world which

Mr. Ecevit's gamble on attracting opposition votes may not pan out following "political quarantine" imposed by Demirel and his allies

By David Lulicht

ANKARA, July 2, (R). — Turkey's minority social democratic government faces a crucial confidence vote tomorrow — less than a month after the general elections which brought it to power.

Premier Bulent Ecevit is seeking parliamentary approval of his plans to strengthen the economy and restore law and order, against what appeared today to be lengthening odds.

Many business and professional leaders who were not sympathetic to Mr. Ecevit in the past hope he will succeed, fearing the alternative will be another period of government crisis and faction-ridden coalitions, as has been the case over the past few years.

According to widespread rumours, a number of Turkey's powerful but publicly silent military leaders are equally concerned about the need for clear policy-making to bail the country out of its huge debts and stop the spread of political violence.

Mr. Ecevit was named premier by President Fahri Koruturk after his Republican People's Party (RPP) strengthened its position as the biggest party in parliament in elections on June 5, though it still fell short of a majority.

The three rightwing parties which governed in coalition until the elections have vowed to defeat Mr. Ecevit. They have a majority of 229 members in the 450-seat National Assembly.

The RPP has 214 members and today seemed certain of

Zambia's Kaunda urges military victory in Rhodesia by end of '77

By Alan Cowell

NDOLA, Zambia, July 2 (R). — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda called today for a military victory in Rhodesia by the end of this year, and voiced new fears about possible attacks from the breakaway colony.

The Zambian leader was addressing three thousand placard-waving supporters gathered at the airport in this copper-mining town 300 kms. north of Lusaka to meet visiting Mozambique President Samora Machel.

Dr. Kaunda said the "frontline" states of Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana and Zambia "must continue to provide reliable rear bases for the Patriotic Front (Rhodesian nationalist) troops so that they can finish their job by the end of this year so that next year Zimbabwe can be free."

Mozambique has recently come under repeated attack from white minority-ruled Rhodesia.

"The only reason we have not sent troops, is that we know the moment we move through the enemy will come through here," Dr. Kaunda said.

Dr. Kaunda has recently been preparing his countrymen for the possibility of incursions since Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith threatened that he might launch cross-border raids against guerrilla bases in Zambia.

President Machel told Dr. Kaunda that Zambia was still suffering economic hardship and had not enjoyed the "sweetness of independence" because it bordered on white minority run countries.

The Mozambique leader is to be made an honorary freedom fighter and opened the Zambian trade fair here before he and President Kaunda fly on to Libreville, Gabon, for the Organisation of African Unity Summit.

Before President Machel arrived Dr. Kaunda viewed tribal dancing and at one point picked up a guitar to sing a song of his own composition during his days as activist for Zambian independence from Britain.

"While others want the best clothes, we are fighting for freedom" the song says.

In his speech President Kaunda expressed solidarity with Mozambique and said he did not want "peace in slavery" for Rhodesia's six million blacks. He also called for independence in Namibia (South-west Africa) and majority rule in South Africa.

Radioactive gas leak in France causes uproar but is not dangerous

PIERRELEATTE, France, July 2 (R). — Decontamination after a leakage of radioactive poison gas from a nuclear fuel processing plant here will take several days, officials said today.

None of the nine workmen in the contaminated zone at the time of yesterday's leakage was kept in hospital after being examined medically, the French Atomic Energy Commission said in a statement.

Trades unions today called for nationalisation of the private company which owns the factory in southeastern France, saying its safety provisions were not as good as those of similar state-run plants.

Company officials said the gas, which leaked for 20 minutes, had posed no serious danger.

The leakage was from a cylinder containing 8.5 tons of the gas. Eyewitnesses said it formed a white, mushroom-shaped cloud in the blue sky over the factory.

Police diverted traffic for several hours while experts collected air samples in a 10 kms. (six-mile) radius.

World News Briefs

* TOKYO, July 2 (R). — The Japanese organisers of the world karate championships told the Israeli team they were banned from taking part and would not be welcome at today's opening ceremony. The organisers gave no official reason for the banning, but the Israeli ambassador to Japan, Shaul Ramati, said he was told the 11-member Israeli team were barred for security reasons. Members of the Israeli team, who were formally invited to the 35-nation championships by the federation, said today they had received a number of telephoned death threats at their hotel.

* DJIBOUTI, July 2 (AFP). — A Republic of Djibouti delegation left the newly-independent African state last night for the United States. After a stop-over in Paris, the group, led by Planning and Development Minister Abdallah Kamil, will leave for New York where they are scheduled to meet with U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. They will present the U.N. leader with a letter from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled requesting admission for his country to the international organisation, as its 148th member.

* CAPETOWN, July 2 (AFP). — Chief Lucas Mangope, Premier of the Bophuthatswana Bantustan, threatened yesterday to call off his territory's independence, scheduled to be declared on October 6, because it "smells of fraud and shame." In a speech to a political meeting of coloureds here, the Tswana chief attacked "the arrogance of certain white politicians" and questioned the good-faith of the South African government's independence offer.

* KARACHI, July 2 (R). — Pakistan's heaviest monsoon rains for over 40 years have caused at least 200 deaths, with many more people still missing, officials here said today. Eight inches (200 mm) of rain fell in 12 hours on Thursday, causing the Lyari and Mair Rivers, which flow through Karachi, to overflow their banks and flood city streets in places to a depth of five to eight feet (1.5 to 2.5 metres). Rescue teams have recovered bodies from the rivers so far. More than 10,000 people have been made homeless by the flooding.

* JOHANNESBURG, July 2 (R). — Police used dogs and batons to disperse about 150 parents and friends of detained black students at police headquarters here Thursday night. They had gone to the police station in John Vorster Square with food and clothing for the students, who were among almost 200 arrested during black unrest last week. One woman said a police sergeant began pushing them out of the charge office. "When I got outside there were policemen and dogs. The police were hitting right and left with batons."

* SAN FRANCISCO, July 2 (R). — Former Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver today filed a \$4.5 million lawsuit against the U.S. government for alleged harassment of himself and his wife, Kathleen. The suit complains that the Cleavers were deprived of their rights to free speech, to assemble peacefully, to privacy and to life and liberty with due process of law. Cleaver, who is free on \$100,000 bail following a murder charge dating from 1969, said he was not interested in rejoining the panthers and was anxious to put the past behind him.

* DACCA, July 2 (R). — Villagers in northwest Bangladesh fought a tug of war last night with a monster python which swallowed a 25-year-old man up to the waist. Police said today the man was eventually pulled out of the python's jaws but both he and the 30-foot (10 metre) snake died in the struggle.

mans and Timoretos of the tin.

Joe Veselaky of Hicksville, Long Island, New York, carries a lot of weight among these collectors. He has amassed 5,000 empty beer cans, plus 50,000 beer bottles, 500 beer trays, 350 old embossed beer bottles, 750 beer tap knobs and 250 beer glasses and mugs. But he says he's a modest drinker: "I don't have no beer belly," he declares defensively.

About ten years ago in America a craze for collecting barbed wire began. And if you think there can only be about half a dozen types of barbed wire you would be wrong. There are more than 1200, with some types running to more than a dozen variations.

Every year there are some 30 conventions of barbed wire collectors, with much wire changing hands. Some "variations men" have collected more than 1200. Collectors look at wire with great expertise; they can spot forgeries and even tell if a wire was on a fence running north-south or east-west. There is of course, a collectors' "bible," the annual prices handbook and flourishing journals devoted to the hobby.

There are men and women with a really offbeat collecting hobby. Author Barbara Jones, of London's Hamstead, has a collection of death and mourning relics, like miniature coffins, skulls and shrouds.

But in Britain one of the craziest collections came into the news some years ago, when Stanley Swift of Manchester was seen in his hobby of collecting bits of old tram-track and had nearly 3,000 specimens from all over the country. He would get council permission to dig up a street and would then get to work with a 10 lb. sledge-hammer, a pickaxe, crowbar, hacksaw and a trolley.

has brought in its train a pre-occupation mania, stimulated by curiosity value, artistic, sentimental and monetary.

In Britain, spinning wheel bobbins, once taken for granted, are now precious discoveries, like bits of old kitchen equipment. Three generations ago watch-chains had little gold scoops attached to them, allowing smokers to pack tobacco into their pipes without soiling their fingers. These pipe-stops are now collectors' pieces, like pictures made with wool, hair or paper, ivory-handled toothbrushes of 70 years ago, old hatpins, toy money-boxes, teapots shaped like cottages flat-iron, babies' feeding bottles....

American humorist George Axelrod said he would rather know what kind of loo paper Julius Caesar used than how he conquered Gaul. We shall never know. But Britons yet unborn will know the sort popular in the 1970's, thanks to collectors like Robert Opie, a London marketing man.

His obsession is product packaging — yoghurt cartons, detergent packets, margarine wrappers, cornflake boxes, toilet rolls. He is a kind of historian of the throwaway society. "The packaging of consumer goods has had a more levelling effect upon society than the arguments of Karl Marx," he says.

His collection of over 100,000 items dates from the 1880's to

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

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